ASTOUNDING BANK DEFALCATION.

The Phenix Bank Victimized to the Tune of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Paying Teller Jenkins the Alleged Defaulter.

THIS ARREST, CONFESSION AND IMPRISONMENT

OTHER PARTIES IMPLICATED.

A case of unusual interest was partially developed before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, it being no less than the alleged ent of the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Phenix Bank, 45 Wail street, by Henry B. Jenkins, long the paying teller of the Pheniz Bank. These facts recently becoming known o John Parker, Esq., cashier of the bank, that gentleman accordingly proceeded to take the necessary steps to secure Jenkins before he should have an opportunity so fice the country or otherwise make his escape. With that end in view Mr. Parker procured the services of efficer McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth pro inct, and at half-past two o'clock yesterday the alleged on house in Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth Later in the day Mr. Parker, cashier of the Phenix Bank, appeared before the magistrate and made an affidavit against Jenkins, of which the following is a copy:—

John Parker, of 45 Wall street, being duly sworn, desee and says:-That at the city of New York, in the opent verily believes and charges, during the two last past, feloniously take and steal and carry dity thousand dollars, the property of the Phenix Na-tional Bank, of the city of New York. Deponent charges the embezziement and felonious taking aforesaid from stook and embezzled the same. Wherefore deponent prays that said Jenkins may be dealt with according to claw, and that he be held temporarily in order to give de-

an examination, which, it was expected, would take place at half-past three o'clock vesterday afternoon, but, owing to the complaint not being perfected, the case was postponed, but to what time did not appear. According to the affidavit of Mr. Parker it appears that the prisoner ed to being a defaulter; but to what am what use was made of the money abstracted from the bank, has not yet been developed.

Mr. John McKeon, who appears as counsel for the bank, stated that there were four or ave other men

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. McKeon was actively Il shed more light on the matter which is yet so in

wolved in mystery.

Mr. Jonkins has been engaged in the Phenix Bank for meanly twenty years, and for two years past officiated as paying teller. Up to this time be was regarded by his superior officers as an houset, upright and perfectl trustworthy gentleman. He is forty-nine years of ago but his place of residence or nativity did not transpire. There were numerous stories affect late yesterday after moon and evening in relation to the defalcation, but a ed on hearsay, we prefer not to give them currency, but await further developments before the

General Grant, General Shorman and History. [From the Boston Transcript, August 7.] General Sherman, in his late speech at St. Louis,

said—
Here, in St. Louis, probably, began the grast centre movement which terminated the war I remeased one evening up in the old Planters' House, sitting with General Halses and General Cullum, and we were isking about this, the and the other; a map was on the tree, and about this, the and the other; a map was on the tree, and the other, and I remember the control of the trops of the deck anew well the position bare, and I remember with the question be asked modified the control of the school to the control of the properties of the prope

ed by arant followed."
we do not doubt the entire fairness of intention in this
and the other statements of that speech, though it conaris more evidence of the restlessness of General Sherman's brilliant intellect and of his ever giving himself a
leif-asserting prominence of central position. Certainly
there was no intention to disparage General Grant, of
whom he may well say he "always was and is fat: and
response."

whom he may well say no "always was and is tal; and generous."

General Grant makes no speeches. He is so modest and indifferent to triumph and even to curiosity in mat dors not in the strict line of his duty, that he has never entered Richmond since its capture. He is as willing to wait for time and history as he was to wait for the capture of Lee's army. An officer for two years near his person and, "In that time I never heard him utter one peevish word."

We have high authority for saying that when his life and official d spatches are published the following state ments will be found substantially true. He never received from General Halleck any instructions or suggestions to take Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. But he and Ommondore Fogic, after full consultation, decided that

ments will be found substantially true. He never received from General Halleck, any instructions or suggestions to take Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. But he and Commodore Fogle, after full consultation, decided that Fort Henry could be taken. General Grant telegraphed their conclusion to General Halleck, who replied, "Take and hold it." It was taken, and General Halleck characteristically, instead of ordering the success to be informed by tools, &c. for holding Fort-Henry General Grant, without orders, captured Fort Donelson, ordered intremebing tools, &c. for holding fort-Henry General Grant, without orders, captured Fort Donelson, going through anch used tool it as was never seen at Yorktows. General Halleck actually issued an order relieving him because he had exceeded orders, had not kept General Halleck actually issued an order relieving him because he had exceeded orders, had not kept General Halleck actually issued an order relieving him because he wise, was finally deemed astisfactory notwithread that he wise, was finally deemed astisfactory notwithread that he had captured Donelson without orders! It will thus be seen that General shermann's speech it a piece of houses that outlierly inconclusive estimony on the great point in question.

General Sherman rays:—"It is said I protested" against the movement around Vicksburg which resulted in its capture. "I never protested in my life—never. General Sherman has been grossly misropresected on this head in a friendly conference with General Grant he advised scannet the movement. It is understood that in a brief latter he repeated the advised scannet the movement had been grossly misropresected on this head in a friendly conference with General Grant the whole credit for that dangerous and brilliant movement. It has movement was decided upon he threw the whole force of his great nature in its aid, all the more because in friendly conference he had great the whole order to that dangerous and brilliant movement. In that movement, we in the last one before Richm

brilliant tactics with faming impetuosity, and the faculty to select right instruments with the justice to translating.

If the select right instruments with the justice to translating and the select right instruments with the justice to translating a reason of him than he has would have been satisfied to offer take a himself. He would have been satisfied to offer take a himself. He would have been satisfied to offer take a himself. He would have been satisfied to offer take a himself. He would have been satisfied to offer take a himself. He would not have the he imperced in the country. He would not have complained of the reasons of disapproval being pupilished, had he realized what grand objections there were to the presumptuous treaty he had planned, and that the publication of those reasons was withheld until the telegram of his address to his earny had reached Washington and made their publicity necessary. He would not have called General Hallock an assault for supply obeying General Grant's surfict orders. He would not have written letters so unwise, lift tempered and insubordinate that he owes it to Mr Stanton's patroite disregard of personal abuse, and to his memory of the General's grand military services, that such insubordination did not bring its just deserts. The American people have memories too grateful of Atlanto, Savannah, Charleston and all the rost to dwell upon his misfortunes of temperament and conduct, and it his future shows as much self-control as his past has shown of brilliant genius, they will ever turn only to the undimmed lustre of his consummate military achievements.

Sale of Government Vessels at Phlladelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1865. There was a large sale of government vessels the morning at the Navy Yard. A number of steamers, tues and sailing vessels for which government has no further use was sold at auction, by order of government.

A number of Boston and Baltimore shipowners were

present and purchased a number of vessels.

The bark A. Houghton brought \$0,050. Barker & Folsom purchasers.

Bark Restless, \$12,000; bid withdrawn.

Screw tug Lark your, \$8,100. Fred. Stover purchaser.

Screw teamer Norwich, \$12,300. N. H. Griswold purchaser. purchaser.
Screw tug Howqua, \$15,900. S. & J. Flanagar

purchasers. Sidewhoel steamer Alabama, \$28,000. Henry Steers, New York, purchaser. Screw tug Sunflower, \$11,000. J. C. Wright, New Screw tig Sunnower, 9-1, 19-1, uey, Boston. Screw tug Whitehead, \$4,500. Patrick & Feraty, Philadelphia. Screw steamer Stars and Stripes, \$30,000. Batson & on, Philadelphia.

Son, Philadelphia.

Screw steamer Montgomery, \$39,000. Russell Sturges,
New York.

Wooden screw brig Azalia, \$11,100. S. & J. Flanagan.
Iron wheel steamer Britannia (withdrawn), \$12,000
oling highest bid received.

J. W. Wright, of New York, purchased brig Potomeka
for \$7.100.

J. W. Wright, of New York, por \$1,100.

The wooden steamer Fah Kee brought \$69,000. John sterling, of New York, purchaser.

Screw tug Carnation, sold to J. P. Jenks, Philadelphia,

Miant, a government built sidewheel steamer, was urchased by J. S. Whitney, of Boston, for \$19,900. Brig Perry was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadel-hia, for \$5,000.

phia, for \$5,600.

The schooner Daniel Smith sold for \$7,000, to Thomas Gorward, Great Egg Harbor.

The schooner P. C. Williams was purchased by Purvis & Son, Philadelphia, for \$7,100.

Schooner Matthew Vassar brought \$7,300.

A. M. Chapman, New Bedford, purchaser.

Schooner Norfolk, packet, brought \$3,100.

John Russell, Philadelphia, purchaser.

Schooner O. H. Las and A.

sell, Philadelphia, purchaser.
Schooner O. H. Lee sold for \$7,100. J. W. Tatem,
Wooden screw to Management of the Model of Philadelphia, purchaser.
Wooden screw tug Martin brought \$2,600. W. P.
Street, Philadelphia, purchaser.
Wooden screw tug Hoyt was sold to S. A. Staples,
Taunton, Massachusetts, for \$2,100.

ACTIVE OF NEW YORK VS. OL

ACTIVE OF NEW YORK VS. OLYMPIC OF PHILA
[From the Philadelphia Press, August 10.]

Nine members of the first class base ball club, the Active, of New York, arrived in Philadelphia about noon of yesterday, and were escorted to their headquarters, the Union Hotel. They were met at Bordentown, New Yorkey, by a delogation of several Philadelphia clubs, and kindly interchanges of brotherly love took place. The Actives, nine in number, are fine, robust looking youing gentlemen, whose deportment won the respect and admiration of all with whom they met. In the afternoon they played a game with the first nine of the Olympic, an organization that was effected so far back as the year 1833. The ground was the scene of considerable excitement, of a pleasant character. Quite a large number of spectators were there, beautified by the presence of lodies, who seem to take as much delight in the game as the other sox. We observed, also, several distinguished gentlemen attracted to the scene. The greatest order prevailed, and everything passed off in the most excelent style. True, the Olympics were beaten; but they took the defeat good naturedly, while the Actives at the conclusion of the game gave three cheers and a "tiger," with a hearty good will. The following is the score:—

OLYMPIC. O. R. ACTIVE. O. R.

Wright. C. . . . 2 3 Page 24b . . . 2 5

will. The following is valid of the followin

Olympic ... 4 0 10 4 6 5 1 2 2 34 Umpire—Mr. Callaway, of the Eureka Club. Scorers—Messrs. Wharton and C. T. Willemson. Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes. Fly catches made—Olympic, 7; Active, 6.

ATHLETICS OF PHILADELPHIA VS. ACTIVES OF NEW YORK.
In the great base ball match at Philadelphia yesterday, etween the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Actives of New York, the Philadelphians were again beaten. The score stood actives 28, Athletics 13.

ATLANTIC VS. STAR. These clubs played their first match together this season on the Capitoline Grounds. Bedford, yesterday afternoon, the result being the success of the champions by a score of twenty-six to thirteen, in a full game, of two hours' duration. The game opened in favor of the Stars by a score of three to two, but at the close of the third innings the totals stood seventeen to four against them. tested, the champions adding no more runs to their score than the Stars did, each side obtaining nine runs only. The Atlantics did not have either Pratt or Galvin, and the Stars were minus the services of Morris, Macdearmed and Mitchell. T. Smith made the best run on the Star side; Worth, the handsomest fly catch; Pearce taking the lad in both respects on the part of the Atlantics.

UNION VS. ECKPORD. The return game between the Union Club of Morris nia and the Eckford of Brooklyn took place on the Union Ball Ground, Brooklyn, yesterday, the result being a victory for the Union by a score of thirty-four to twenty-twe, in a full game, occupying three hours. The game opened in favor of the Eckfords by a score of four to nothing, and the totals at the close of the sixth innings stood twenty-two to ten in their favor. Afterwards, however, the Unions made a brilliant raily for the lead, and in the last three innings added no less than twenty-four runs to their score, and put out their opponents for three blanks. Smith and Butler led the scores at the bat. The Eckfords made twelve fly catches to the Unions five.

MUTCAL VS. HUDSON RIVER. The game between these clubs at Hoboken yesterday terminated in favor of the Mutuals by a score of thirty-four to fourteen, in a full game, of over three hours' duration. The Mutuals made, only five fly catches to seventeen by their opponents.

THE ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

The return game for the championship between the Atlantic and Mutual clubs will come off at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, on Monday, 14th inst, at three o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, August 9, 1885.

In your police of the match game at base ball between the Mystic and Hudson River clubs, it is reported as hav ing been played on their old grounds. Sixty ninth street and Third avenue. Please contradict the same by mentioning that the game was played at the Red Rouse grounds, on Second avenue, between 105th and 106th attreets.

MARK MAGUIRE.

Cricket. TROY VS. NEW YORK.

The match between the Troy Club and second eleven of New York which was played yesterday at Bedford re suited is favor of the Troy Club by a score of ninety five to sixty-two, the game being decided by the result of the first conings. Tyler, Beach and Oakley scored double figures on the part of New York, and Crow, Winn and Morris on the Troy side. To-day the Trojans play with the Willows, at Bedford.

The Crops.

ISSOURI.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

Centacorne, Livingston county, Mo., August 3, 1955.

The wheat in this and the adjoining counties bid for to be a medium crop, but owing to the part was lost quent rains for the past two, with corn crop looks quite and destroyed before a medium crop. Oats would fair, and bid cod crop, but a great portion of the crop has been destroyed by the rains, actually rotting in the field Potatoes will be a good crop—rather more than an average. Very few sweet potatoes planted, but what are growing look well.

Tobacco does not look as promising as it ought to, owing to the extremely heavy rains. It could not be attended to as it ought to be.

Onions bid fair to be more than an average crop.

Millet looks well, and there will be a large yield of this crop, which is a very useful crop for the farmers in the State.

NEW WISCONSIN WINTER WHEAT.

this crop, which is a very useful crop for the farmers in this State.

NEW WISCONSIN WINTER WHEAT.

[From the Chicago Tribune, August 5.]

A sample of new winter wheat—mixed red and white—was exhibited on 'Change to day, by Mears. Decondres and Hunt. It was taken from a lot of two hundred bushels raised near Manitowoc, Wisconsin. The berry was bright and plump, and the lot was taken by one of our city militers at \$1.18 per bushel. Several car loads of new spring wheat have been received during the past two or three days from the Burlington road.

two or three days from the Burlington road.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The American people have memorise to granted in the consummate military achievements.

The American people have memorise to granted for the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to the ordinant genius, they will ever ture only to ordinant genius, they will be such an abundance of oras wenter will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless some circumstances, which cannot be now foreseen, occur, there will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless own eircumstances, which cannot be now foreseen, occur, there will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless own eircumstances, which cannot be now foreseen, occur, there will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless own eircumstances, which cannot be now foreseen, occur, there will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless own eircumstances, which cannot be now foreseen, occur, there will be such an abundance of oras wenter that unless own eircumstances, which cannot be now f

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

THE PURMAN STREET DESASTER-NO SLONEY TO PAY THE SHORERS. - Immediately after the falling of Mr. Merritt's stores in Furman street a gang of some forty laborers were employed, some by Captain Jacobs, of the Forty-second precinct, and others by the Coroner and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, without any Chief Sugineer of the Fire Department, without any reference as to who would be responsible for the payment of the men. The men and compelled to work from twelve to fifteen hours each day, ander a brothing sun, and when they look for their pay no person seems ready to respond to their just demands. The bill, which amounts in the aggregate to \$1,100, was presented to the owner of the buildings, who refuses to pay it on the ground that the per dem asked is exercitant and unjust. The amount charged is \$5 per day for each man who worked full time and a proportionate amount to those who only worked at intervals. After Mr. Merritt's refusal to pay the bill the matter was brought to the notice of the financial officers of the city; but the Mayor being out of town no relief could be afforded, and the consequence is that the men cannot get their pay.

DRUBHOM TREMENS.—Yesterday evening one of the

DELIRION TREMENS. - Yesterday evening one of the officers of the Forty-second preciset found a woman wandering through York street in such a demented con-dition as to induce the officer to think that she had dition as to induce the officer to think that she had escaped from the Lunatic Asylum. He took her to Justice Cornwell's court, when the experienced eye of the Justice in cases of this kind soon discovered the cause of the unfortunate woman's troubles. The physician of the Superintendents of the Poor was sent for, and everything that could be done to save the life of the unfortunate inebriate was promptly done. Her sjaculations of terror at some imaginary phantom that seemed to haunt her were most fearful, and the picture of ferror depicted on her countenance was such as to make odd instinctively shrink back from her approach, as if she was possessed of a demon. She was sent to the hospital for treatment, and an officer was delegated to find out her residence and notify her friends of her whereshouts.

o'clock last evening while officer Eason, of the Forty first precinct, was patrolling his beat at the corner o State and Columbia streets, a notorious character named Pat. Gilmartin, who has kept the people of that neigh-State and Columbia streets, a notorious character named Pat. Gilmartin, who has kept the people of that neighborhood in a constant state of turmoil for the last three or four years, came up to the corner and wanted to fight a man named Monaghan, and was conducting himself in a most unruly and boisterous manner. The officer told him to leave the corner or he would arrest him. Gilmartin then turned on the officer and dared him to interfere, at the same time shaking his that in his face. The officer then seized him, when a desperate struggle ensued, and in a few minutes the officer was surrounded by a crowd of some five hundred persons, among whom were two brothers of the prisoner. The officer, who is a returned veloran of the Fourieenth regiment, determined to keep his prisoner, and, drawing his club and revolver, hold the mob at bay until reinforcements arrived from the station house. The prisoner resisted with such desperation that if was not until he was clubbed almost to death that he surrendered. The neighborhood of State and Columbia has always borae the reputation of being one of the worst localities for rowdyism in Brooklyn. The parsimonous economy of the city authorities in not keeping the gas lamps burning all night renders the duty of police officers doubly difficult and dangerous, and makes it unsafe for people to be abroad in the streets at night. Last night when this row occurred there was not a single lamp burning in the vicinity, and it was with difficulty that the officers could be distinguished from private cutzens. The brother of the prisoner, Owen Gilmartin, who attempted, with others, to rescue his brother, was also arrested and taken to the Forty-first precinct station house, and both were locked up in separate cells. They reside at 21 State street. The office rescaped with but slight injury; but his assailant paid doarly for his temerity, and had to be taken to the station house in a hand cart.

THE ALLEGED NAVY YARD FRAUDS.

Further Evidence for the Defence-The Examination not yet Concluded.
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The examination in relation to the charges preferred against John Maxson, John R. Marsden, William McDernott and Frank Riely, for manufacturing, out of govern ment material and using government labor, four book-cases and a large number of carpenters' tool chests, effected to be worth in the aggregate from seven thousand to eight thousand dollars, was resumed yesterday morning

decace was taken:—

John McCami, sworn, testified:—I reside in Lexington avenue, user Fifty-third street, in New York; bave been for a long time acquainted with John R. Maraden, one of the defendable in this case: have visited at his house of the defendants in this case; have visited at his house as often as three to four times in each week; have visited there both before and after the 1st of January, 1864; have been in the habit of going into the parlors, basement, and all other parts of the house, except the bedrooms; I was there on the evening of the 1st of January, 1864; it sees a bookense in the back parlor on that day; I have heard the testimony of the Messar, Durgea; Jacob, Durgea is married to the sixter of Mr. Marsden, but the other Duryes is not any relation to the family; I don't know where the bookense came from; saw it in the rosens of Mr. Marsden several months before the 1st of January, 1864; it was an old bookense, and lad one hinge broken.

to the family; I don't know where the bookcase came from; saw it in the rosms of Mr. Marsden several months before the lat of January 1864; it was an old bookcase, and had one hings broken.

By the District Attorney—Q. How do you know that it was an old bookcase? A "grout the dark color of the wood and the hings being backen; it looked as if it had been cleaned up; I could hat say how old it was, but it was not new; the material hat he case was mahogany; it had short legs and had a wrang desk in front; never saw it open and don't know whicher it contained books or not; I never saw any other bookcase in Mr. Marsden's house but the one I speak or, my family and Mr. Marsden's were on very intunet terms and visited each other very often; I am a obacconist and do business at 191 Greenwich street, New York; I heard Mr. Anderson, the first witness for the prosecution testify in this case; since then—last Friday week—he called at my place of business, in Bleecker street, and case, he said that if Mr. Marsden had discharred McDermott laver would have been no trouble about this matter; that Maxon and McDermott made all the trouble; that he looked upon Mr. Marsden as a very honest man, but that he would never forgive Maxson and McDermott; that the batter had reported him (Abserson) for malence, and that he was discharged from the yaed in consequence; Anderson came to my place with another wan to make a pattern for an iron door sill; the other man heard the conversation with them; I have been acquainted with the Duryea family for several years, but was not at horney on the defendants in business, never set any of them up in business, and never had any business transaction with them; I have been acquainted with the Duryea family for several years, but was not at horney on the several was not at horney on the several man in the termine was not at horney on the several man and hear the conversation that they had done, and that he would never forget with another the book as on this order in the receiving in his behalf when McD

never been made; witness never knew Marsden to keep any servants, his family consisted of three children and his wife, and his mother in law sometimes resided with him.

Belina W. Noyes, sworn, testified;—I was subpoensed as a witness on the part of the government, at an examination of this case before a United States commissioner in New York; don't know the commissioner's name; I am the person referred to by former witnesses for the prosecution, as having been a workman in the pattern shop in the engineer's department; I first commenced work in the yard in 1831; was out of the yard eight years previous to 1848, when I came back to work; I am employed in the yard at the present time; was at work there in 1863 and 1864; Mr. Marsden has charge of the department; there was a bookcase made for Mr. Van Doran's office in the pattern shop in 1862; think it was completed in 1863; there were four others made afterwards—two of black wainut and two of mshogany; these were writing desks with tops to them; Mr. Anderson and myself worked upon them; Mr. McDermott gave me orders to cut out the stuff, and furnished a diagram of the desks; there were no plans drawn for them; we were not constantly cappoyed upon them; sometimes we were of from them as much as five m law of the work had to be done; the stuff — cut out in the shop openly, and when he means a cut out in the shop openly, and when he made a proper place; it was out of the way; the room was cleared out, said the work was no uttended as being a proper place; it was out of the way; the room was cleared out, said the work was sometimes looked and sometimes fastened by pacing a board against it, because there was no other way of fastening it; there was bothing but a box look inside which had no spring and up knobs, and the only way of fastening it was by looking it, as soon as the cases were finished they were taken out and placed in the loft where the patterns were kopt; every man in the shop had access to this loft; the booktases were worth from one hundred and twenty-fi

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN New ENGLAND. The coitton market at New York has given way under de largo receipts which have come in for several was past. This has checked the buoyancy in the cotto docts trade, and the supply of cotton fibries is gaint alightly upon the demand, so that agents have some difficulty in maintaining prices.

demand, so that agerts have som difficulty in maintaining prices.

It has been very ortunate of the manufacturers that help has been so caree put only a portion of their machinery has been emplyed. Had they been able to procure all the help they desired the raw material would have been kept uphar goods brought down in price, so that the disastrour year of February and March would have been repeated a August and September.

After the million of soldiers and sulfors who have been discharged an fail of have been supplied with new discharged any fail of have been supplied with new shorts and the fries with new dresses we must expect a falling often to considerably lower standard. The large against of money dislarsed to the soldiers and sailes whilm the last three months has given great antisytyand fixe profits to the retail trade, in every dejacting in our places in the bands of the mea

discharged from the army and navy, is bounded the very freely, with but little regard to prices, these very freely, with but little regard to prices, these being generally ready to supply their wants when mobey is abundant with them without chaffering about prices. After the bulk of this money has been expended we must look for greater duiness and lower prices in the retail trade, and manufacturers and merchants will need to watch the demand and supply more carefully —Boston Traveller, August 7.

THE SEASON AT SARATOGA.

Our Saratoga Correspondence. SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 10, 1865.

THE CROWD OF VISITORS. most brilliant in the history of Saratoga. Not only has there been the most layish display of dreshand wealth, out the attendance this year has exceeded all previous record. Saratoga is overflowing. There are not a com-modations that are comfortable for the crowd now gathered here. The hotels have leased outside houses, and one-half their guests lodge "out," or are "colo-nized," as it is termed. Broadway is as thronged as your thoroughfare of the same name. It is estimated that twenty thousand visitors are now here, and a corresponding capacity of only seven or eight thou-sand, some idea of the crowd may be obtained. Weary lodging seekers may be seen, subsequent to the arrival of every train, "shinping" it through the streets, one party vicing with another to make the first inquiries at each and every house on their road. The same crowd meets you everywhere—on the hotel balcony, at the fore being served; at the dinner table: where you must work your arms like a grashopper's legs if you would move them at all, and in the parlor, where you vainly seek for your cosy chat.

Fashion, however, is not so rigorous this season in requiving observance of her rules in detail. People now dance at hops and balls without the least regard for the oid laws governing such matters. The cut or color of the material is not so much a criterion as its cost. You can wear a white cost which cost a hundred dollars where you would not dare to appear in a black one-which cost ten. The hops every evening are the most social affairs in this respect. Miss Flora McFlimsey may be desirous of your attendance with her, and there is no necessity for the tiresome hore-ish dressing. You can new accompany her into the ballcoom in the same costume in which, in the afternoon, you drow a "four in hand," a la Simeon Lekind, or lounged away a morning on the balcoony.

THE TURNOUTS.

Another feature is the magnificence of the turnouts—especially during this the racing week. Were the occasion a royal levee, the space on Broadway between the Union and Congress Hall could not be more crowded with dashing and stylish equipages every forenoon just before the hour for the ruces. They stand in lines four deep, private and public vehicles intermingled in a manner which for the time obstructs all traversing of the thoroughfare. Among the handsomest of these turnouts is that of Major Leland, of the Union.

THE SALES

To accommodate the pleasure seekers the hotels have made the balls more frequent, and they are of almost nightly occurrence. The season is at its height. Something more than the little nine-till-eleven o clock hors in elessary to gratify the Terpsichoress proclivities of he immense throng.

nightly occurrence. The season is at its height. Something more than the little ametilleleven o clock bon is necessary to gratify the Terpsichoress proclivaties of the immense throng.

A grand bail was given at Congress Hail last evening for the benefit of the band, and it was the most numerously attended of the season. There was not such a display of costly dresses as when General Grant was present. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, and the band, in return for the liberal patronage manifested by so large an assemblage, exerted their best efforts to the production of the most beautiful mosic. One piece in particular—the "Railroad Galop"—was given with a most interesting and amusing imitation of the starting, moving and stopping of a train. Generals Blair and Bartleit were present, and participated in almost every dance. The display of dresses was very bandsome. The following will afford you an idea:—Mrs. Secretary Harlan, of Washington, made a splendid appearance in a garnet-settle, with point lace. Mrs. Orne, of Philadeiphin, ware a white alk, with an overskirt of green moire antique. Her jewels were diamonds and opala. The Misses Parktos, of New York, were elegantly attired in white. The agrightly Missawyer, daughter of the veturan General, wore a pale green silk, trimmed with green velvet and pearis. Mrs. Charles P. Schuyjer was elegantly dressed in a white satin, trimmed with blue. Mrs. E. Phelips, of New York, were a pear colored more, with branches of coral running through it, richly trimmed with point lace and diamonds. Her hair was a la Grecicane, and diamond now dered. Mrs. Moller, of New York, was attired in a plae green silk, heavily trimmed with fine, hair in the extremity of the fashion, and gold powdered. Mrs. Burnet, our pale pearl moire antique, trimmed with angola fringe, hair in the particular was a la Grecicane, and diamond. Her hair was a la Grecicane, and diamond. Her hair was a la Grecicane, and diamond now dered. Mrs. Moller, of New York, was pale bute noire antique, skirt trimmed with Christmas in a pink watered silk and pearls. Miss Moller, of New York, attracted universal admiration in a white silk, trimmed with pured pyramids of blue tolla, studded with pearls. The handsoms Mrs. Adams, of Rochester, were a heavy black silk, with overskirt of black and white illusion.

Rochester, were a heavy black silk, with overskirt of black and white filtation.

The ball on the previous evening at the Glarendon was also a very stylish and re-hereig affair. The next one at the Union is announced for to-morrow evening.

black and white tilt-aton.

The ball on the previous evening at the Chrondon was also a very stylish and in-Aeroka alliar. The next one at the Union is announced for to-morrow ovening.

Production of Coal.—The entire anthractic coal production this year from all sources, as far as reported, is 4,661,981 tones against 5,761,262 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a lose of 1,699,264 tons. Last year the government demand was active, and most of the iron works of the country were in tall blast. The demand on the part of the government is materially lessened, and many of our iron works, those great consumers of coal, have been pretty much at a standstill. The price of coal having fallen full fifty per cent, as compared with last year, the iron works are resuming operations, and the price of coal is advancing. The prospect of the coal trade is decidedly good for the remainder of the year.—

**Pitterille (Pa.) Journal August 3.

Cast. AND Oil. IN KANSAN.—Professor Swallow. State disologist for Kangus, recently passed through Topoka on his way West on a projectional tour. The Record says he goes to Salina, then to the head waters of Arkansas, an pack by the way of Goncil Grove. He has been at work in the eastern counties of the State, and reports & 4-4 workship beets of coal, discovered at the site-top. In Doughtan, Archison, Drawn, Jedierson, Miamb, Linn, Bourbon, Lyon, herekee, bong, Jackson, Shawne, and Leavenworth counties. Indications of oil springs appear in Miami, Bourbon, Lyon, herekee, bong, Jackson, Shawne, and Leavenworth counties. Indications of oils prings appear in Miami, Bourbon, Lyon, herekee, being a streng to the visite is unoc-spin white produces the oil springs portions of each of the counties in sagelle some provisions of each of the counties in sagelle some provisions of each of the counties in sagelle some provisions of each of the counties in sagelle some provision to the States and Peritories in the Pacific slope, seems to the Riving and provision to the States and Peritories in the

the narvest just commonent promises most associations, it is cheerful to think that the worst is about past,

Praceura.—It is astonishing how high the price of this delicious fruit continues, in view of the large quantity which arrives daily by rail. A regular "Peach" train is run by the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company from Delaware, and this train brings into the New York market every morning from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand baskets of Delaware fruit. On Thorselvy morning a train of forty cars arrived, each with five hundred baskets, yesterday morning twenty-two cars carge in. Besides all this about seven thousand baskets of Jersey peaches arrive daily by the New Jersey train, and next week the supply from both places will be much larger. Some of the choice qualities which arrived yesterday brought from five deliary to seven do lars a basket. The retail price of very inferior fruit isten cents a quart, while modeling peaches are soling at from two to five cents a piece. In consequence of the low few days his peaches have opened very fast, and a still larger supply may be leaked for Masser (a, J., 4 deer see, Aspect.)

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Lottes from Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer.

TO THE SD: OR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of the date I find a report of the proceedings of the Ship Owners' Association, containing numerous misstatements which do me gross injustice. To reply to or correct all of them at length would require more space in your valuable journal than I feel at liberty to ask for, but justice to myself and to the public requires that I should notice this report in the following particulage:—

Piret—It speaks of "onerous burthens" and "abusea" growing out of quarantine regulations, and, while concerning that they are the fault of the law, staks to convoy the impression that I am responsible for any "abuses" which are the result of statutory provisions. The Quarantine act now in force was in existence at the time I entered upon the duties of my office. I had no hand in its passage, and I am simply endeavoring to administer the law to the best of any judgment, as I find it. But I submit whether, if these "abuses" do actually exist, it is not a little singular that some effort should not have been made on the part of ship owners to correct them by proper legislative enactments. The provisions of the law complained of have existed substantially as they now stand for len years, and yel I am not aware of a single effort on the part of merchants to have them an orded. Several amendments were introduced into the Lawislature last winter amending the law in other particulys, which were discussed in the public journals and were submitted to many of the leading merchants. A full opportunity was afforded for moor povating amendments correcting these alleged "abuses," but none were proposed or asked for.

Scond—The report charges that the Health Officer of late years has been chosen on for his peculiar adaptedness for the position so rauch as for his subservices; to political party and profeleracy in political wire-publing. It is a subject to the office by a democratic Governor with the summous concurrence of a strongly sopnible an **Control of the office by a democratic Governor with the summous concurrence of a strongly sopnible on **Entered of the office by a democratic Governor with the summous concurrence of a strongly sopnible on **Entered of the office by a democratic Governor with the summous concurrence of a strongly sopnible on **Entered of the office by a democratic force of the office of the Most -- It speaks of "onerous burthens" and "about

It is a settletent refutation of this charge, in my case, to say that I was appointed to the office by a democratic Governor with the unanimous concurrence of a strongly sopublican State.

Third—The fact that my predecessors may have neglected to comply with the law in relation to boarding vessels subject to quarantion which eaver the portification for my so doing. The law is explicit that they shall be boarded and examined, and I have no alternative but to comply with the requireresent, and in my jrighteent a compliance is ansolvely necessary to the protection of the public health. Let it be known that a vessel can excape examination by passing through the Sound, and what is to prevent the introduction of the Russian plague, yellow fever and cholera from that direction? It is a fact well known that vessels have been sent to this port through the Sound for the express purpose of avoiding detention at Quarantine, when they actuatly came from an infected port, and ought to have been detained and elemaed and purified before coming to the city. As an isstance of the consequences which might result from a seclect to perform this duty. I may monitor the Christopher Pendieton last year came from a West India port, having yellow fever on board; and, knowing that she would be quarantined if she entered here, passed on to New London, and there poisoned the whole port, and then started with the intention, as I was informed by her consignees, of coming here through the Found.

I accordingly ordered that she should at once report to the lower Quarantine if she came here. This order had the effect to prevent her coming. Many of her crew, however, did come, and sickened and died of yellow fever in New York and Blooklyn, as Fam informed, the only cases in either city last year, except one or two which were similarly introduced: It is to guard against consequences like these that I feel it my duty to adopt the course complained of, and I submit that these facts fally justify my action.

which were similarly introduced. It is to guard against consequences like those that bfost it my duty to adopt the course complained of, and I submit that those facts (alle justife my action.

***Burliar** Burliar** Burliar**

gentlemen was submitted that report has exactive as much industry in examining to see what laws are now in force as they did in framing their charges, they would have found that their criticisms in regard to the right of appeal are based apon a statute which has no longer any existence. The same remark will apply to nearly all their references to statutes.

Seesth—The statement that shipowners and consigness do not object to a rigid quarantian is contradicted by their daily practice, in importuning the Health Officer to relax and remove restrictions which the law has rendered it imperative that he should impose upon vessels only his charge. Their capitains frequently make statements, even under eath, for the purpose of having these restrictions removed, which, upon further investigation, I have found to be utterly false; and not unfrequently have they declared their vessels free from infection and that no sickness has occurred during the passage, where a rigid examination of the crew or passengers has discissed the fact that the statement was wholly untrue.

Eights—The charge that my fees amount to one hundred thousand dollars per annum is as groundless as the others which I have noticed. Any person interested in the question can ascertain the amount of my fees, except for coasting vessels—which is a very small item—by applying to the Collector of the Port. If from the figures there given him he will deduct the salaries of my deputes, bothess and showdores. I have nearly a concurrent voice (with the Commissioners of Querantine in their selection, and I have no voice whatever in casabilishing the rate of their charges. I have never been benefied, to the extent of a penny by what they may have received, now of their charges are exorbitant I am not responsible for it; and I have reason to believe they are not, as I have never he considering the rate of their charges. I have never been benefied to the extent of a penny by what they may have received, now of the charges are exorbitant I am not responsible for it; an

think, to show that the report of the report

Arrivals and Departures.

Aprivale and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

HAVANA-Steamship Ragie—The Marquis San Carlor, wife, four children, governess, maid and two servants; M Liquis, M tiomes, F B Marini, K N e Vrnage, H Lefeire, J B Marini, K N e Vrnage, H Lefeire, J B Marini, E M e Vrnage, H Lefeire, J B Marini, E Dinas A Fulley, H Homes and son, R Rivas, ledy, Infant and servant; L de Alungro, ledy and two servant; A Nisses de la Vand Una V de Alungro, indy and two servant. F P Yroola, A Leavitt, F Liguis, wife and servant; A Liquis, wife and servant; A Louise and servant; S Castro, R Rodrigues, J Mora, Mise D C Carlot, G Hillimose and servant, S Castro, R Rodrigues, J Mora, Mise D C Smith. Os Hillithowski and son, P Marine, J Arisa Aunasook, J Laffont and Lady, J Albury, J D Davis, Kra M Fredericks, R and A Zanebrano, J Sabates, J M Audrews and etfe, M J Swank, M Carey

As One Bostrow Reputture Received Ministray Hosos,—The Roston Transler of Friday countains the following flattering notice of an old reporter of that city:—Colonel Mussey, brevet brigadier general of volungra, and private military secretary to President Johnson,—"S besterday appointed a colonel in the regular string by brevet, maccount of gallant and meriorious services in the Soutanast, Ho resided in Cambridge previous to the war, and was a squalar reporter on the Ecoton press—a genial, steady, relivate and energetic man and a favorito with all who knew his. He is an excellent speaker as well as a ready writer, and was been useful in political as well as military compaging. "Recongravitate our brave friend on his and nobly surned well deserved hours."

Pransetivaxia Ot. 20 New Discovers — W U Wand.

PRINKYLVANIA OF NO NEW DISCOURTY—W. U. Wood-bridge's "System of Universal Geography," publishes by Oliver D. Cooks, Hartford, 1827, thirty seven years ago, contains the following passage:

"Springs of petrolsum are found in the United States near Green river, Ky; in the western parts of Pennsylvanio, in Ohio and in other places throughout the secondary region. Fix often in connection with saft A Old creek, Penn, and at Seneca Lake, N. Y., it is found floating on the seriace of aprings in considerable quantities."

Accident on the Mississippi and Tennessee Ratiroad.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

From the Memphis Argus, August 2]

On Mandar evening about two o'clock, as the spider train was going from Cold Water to Tallabatchie for the passengers bound up, a most serious accident occurred at the Hickahally river bridge, about two miles from Senatobia. As the car reached the bridge over the Hickahally, one of the upright supporters gave way, precipitating the train into the river below, a distance of about saxy feet. There were but four persons on the train at the time, one of whom exaped uninjured. The freeman, yr. John Garland, was very badly scaleded, and expired a few hours after the occurrence. Mr. John Williams, the conductor, was severely hert, and bad, it is believed, three risk broken. The outgreer was very badly brussed, and received agree being fractures.

"IGENCE. CITY INTELL

PAY DOR TO THE SIXTY-BIXTH NEW TONS VOTERAL VOLUNTERES.—The members of this regiment, which has since April last been doing garrison duty at Fort Richsince April last been doing garrison duty at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, having eight months' pay dubtom, and many of them ten months, are anxious to know the reason why they and their families should sellong be kept without means. Many of these men have families whom they declare are in great need for the actual nonesauries of life. On making application to the paymister, in Bleecker street, they are told by that official that he does not know anything shout the regiment, and cannot, therefore, tell when they will be paid.

Schance Niglect or Orders—A Private Solding the

enliatment. The sentence was put toto execution, but, onlistment. The sentence was put into execution, but, through the interest of several leading city officials and other gentlemen, a memorial was drawn up in his behalf, and forwarded to the President of the United States, through whose humans action the Secretary of War restored the prisoner to duty in his regiment. The special order releasing him was dated June 6, and was No. 282. If duly reached regimental headquarters, which are at Hilton Head, S. C., but no notice having been taken of it, the onfortunate prisoner still suffers in his dark and fithy cell on Redioe's Island. Who is responsible for this contempt of the order of the secretary of War? Our nerion was formerly a citizen of the Sixth ward in this city.

number of the seamen employed on the ocean ateamore, which sail under the American flag from this port held a meeting last evening at the Sixth Ward Hotel, for the a meeting last evening at the Sixth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a regular acade of wages and forming a protective association. The sailors received twenty dollars per month in gold previous to the war, but have been cut down lately from fifty to twenty-five dollars per month in greenbacks. This, the men competin, is totally inadequate to the support of their families; and they purpose making a united demand for a reasonable advance. The large number of blockade runners and reduces new in the city stables the owners and matters of vessels to ship their quots of men at very small salaries, thus degriving able seamen of the opportunity of obtaining employment. The association is to secure the members from these infringements on their rights, and it case of necessity to provide for the families of those scannen less or disabled as sea. A large number signed the roll and paid the initiation fee last evening, and sitter proper steps had been taken for the drafting of a constitution and by laws the meeting adjourned.

Assuves of Company E, Firm United States Autti-

ARRIVAL- OF COMPANY R. FINTE UNITED STATES AUTIL LERY. ... This company, commanded by Captain J. R. Brinkley and Lieutenant Charles Simons, arrived in this

MILITARY PIENIC AT FUNK'S PAUR -Buttery B of the Fourth regiment, artillery, celebrated yesterday, at Funk's Union Park, at the foot of Sixty third street, East river, their twenty-fifth annual picnic, which was very interesting affair. The company is under the com-mand of Capt. Keim, and numbers one hundred and forty-men. A large number of the friends of the members of men. A large number of the friends of the members of the company and several officers visited the festi-vial ground during the day, and the festivities and dauc-ing were continued unell nearly ten o'clock. No dis-turbances occurred, for the police officers stationed on the ground prevented the introduction of disorderly and suspicious characters, and some fourteen or fifteen of these fellows were kept outside of the gate. The police-state that roughs and rowdies are often drawn to the festival grounds where these picaics are hold by young women of a disreputable character.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Country subsections to the New York Henato are retransmitting money by mail. -

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE WEEKLY HERALD:

ry Pamily Journal in the Country. The Wasser Herald for the present week, now ready,

the Great Eastern in Laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, with a full and elaborate History of the Great Enterprise, as well as an Account of the Other Great Electrical Communications that Girdle the Earth, with Maps and Burning of the Steamship Glasgow at Sea, with Details of the Scenes and Incidents at the time of the calamity; Parts of the World; the Current News of the Day; Poetry; The Interesting Story, entitled "Bessie Wood-Musical and Theatrical Review for the Week: Interes ing Literary, Artistic and Scientific Items; Religious Intelligence; The Latest Sporting News; Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agriculturists: Varieties, Facetise; Valuable Revisure of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Horse and Cattle Markets, and accounts of all important occurrences of the week.

will be given for the best original American story, making at least three hundred and fifty printed pages, nenal novel size. A PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

will be given for the heat saturcal poem, of fone bundred lines or more, on the follies of the day.

October next.

TERMS.—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5; Ten copies, \$1& Single copies, Five cauta each & limited number of advertisements inserted in the Wassis Heralia.

The "Pouncet Rex" that Shakepere's for applied to his sees when incommoded with the times of "vilianous salipere" was out-of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a fibation of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CRRUSS on their handkeghiefs adds a charm to the social resulting which welcome the advent of peace. Sold everywhere.

gat? Persons of circule cough, &c., may learn something of some topoctance by addressing L., box 111 Heraid office. Nowithstunding the obscure manner of thus addressing tiem aomething as we something rational, something harm-lers something intelligible to the medical reader, something A Good Head with Bad Character-In August PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents.
FOWLER & WELLS, 509 Broadway, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dys. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

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Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Howe Sewing Machine Co.-Elias Howe,

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Persons Who Have Become Deblittated from loss of appetite should not despair, as the great Indian remedy, RRD /ACKET BITTKES, will invigorate the system, tone the stomach, and make a life of misery one of health and strength.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid o gold. Information furnished. Righest rates paid for jumbleous and all slugs of gold and eller TAYLOR & CO., Baukers, 16 Wall street, N. V. The "D. & M." Patent Spring Pocket-book. Send for sample, \$1.50. DUBBER & MARTIN, 205 Broadway, N. Y.

Wileon & Gibbs' Sewing Machine.

No. 508 Broadway.

Words of Vital Interest.—Will the thousands also read solumns of frivalous verbiage every day devote the minister to the peruasi of a few facts which concern them should. Our text is health, and we will put our commentary halo a nutabell. Weakness is indirectly the cause of all stokness for if nature he strong enough to restart the morbid influences which produce linear, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and to 30 degrees in the shade, the most athlette are enfosbiod, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSIETER'S STONACH BITTER'S actional towards the weak are presented in the start that the hard time that such an invigorator as HOSIETER'S STONACH BITTER'S towards to the first start weak to the start the start of the sta